

**CSIR laboratories in the country**

\*458. SHRI KESHUBHAI S. PATEL:  
SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of CSIR laboratories in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such laboratories in Gujarat;
- (c) whether Government are considering to have more laboratories in the country; and
- (d) if so, whether Government are also considering to establish more laboratories in Gujarat, keeping in view of its globalization?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The total number of CSIR laboratories in the country is 37. The State-wise distribution is given below:

Name of the State	Name of the Lab
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1. Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology 2. Indian Institute of Chemical Technology 3. National Geophysical Research Institute
Assam	1. North-East Institute of Science and Technology
Goa	1. National Institute of Oceanography
Gujarat	1. Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute
Himachal Pradesh	1. Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology
Jharkhand	1. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research 2. National Metallurgical Laboratory
J&K	1. Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine
Karnataka	1. Central Food Technological Research Institute 2. National Aerospace Laboratories

1	2
Kerala	1. National Institute of Inter-disciplinary Science & Technology
Madhya Pradesh	1. Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute
Maharashtra	1. National Chemical Laboratory 2. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
Orissa	1. Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology
Rajasthan	1. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute
Tamil Nadu	1. Central Electrochemical Research Institute 2. Central Leather Research Institute 3. Structural Engineering Research Institute
Union Territory of Delhi	1. National Physical Laboratory 2. Central Road Research Institute 3. Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology 4. National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources 5. National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies
Union Territory of Chandigarh	1. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 2. Institute of Microbial Technology
Uttaranchal	1. Central Building Research Institute 2. Indian Institute of Petroleum
Uttar Pradesh	1. Central Drug Research Institute 2. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants 3. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre 4. National Botanical Research Institute
West Bengal	1. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute 2. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 3. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology

(b) Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar is the only CSIR laboratory in Gujarat.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, CSIR has a proposal to set up an Institute of Translational Research.

(d) No, Sir.

### **Distribution of Power by private companies**

†\*459. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private power companies would distribute power after purchasing it;

(b) if so, by when such system would be introduced and whether the task of purchasing power by 'Transco' would be completely discontinued;

(c) the per unit rate of power to be purchased and sold by such power companies; and

(d) whether those States with which agreement for power has been entered into previously would keep on supplying power as usual?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Every distribution licensee is mandated to give supply of electricity on request to consumers in the area of his license in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. To discharge this obligation, the licensee may need to procure electricity in addition to his own generation of electricity, if any.

The Act provides that the State Transmission Utility (STU), as also the Central Transmission Utility (CTU), shall not engage in the business of trading in electricity. However, during the transitional period, the authorization granted under the repealed laws (The Indian Electricity Act 1910, The Electricity supply Act 1948) may continue for a period not exceeding one year from the appointed date (*i.e.* from 10.6.2003). Under the Act, 'trading' means purchase of electricity for resale thereof. To remove the difficulties being faced by certain States, the Central Government had passed a statutory order under the provisions of the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.